HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1822. No. 134.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

GROCERIES,
Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber has on hand the following, besides many other articles; all of which will be sold on a moderate advance for *cash only*.

3 hhds. 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar,
400 lbs. White Havana ditto,
Loaf ditto,
2750 lbs. prime green Coffee,
5 hhds. Molasses,
Honey,
1 chest Imperial,
1 doz. Canisters, 2 lbs. each, } TEAS,
1 chest Young Hyson,
Genuine Old Jamaica,
West India and New-England, } RUM,
rench Brandy,
Peach and Apple ditto,
Whiskey,
Champaign, Teneriffe,
6 doz Old Port, (very superior), } WINES
Claret, and Malaga,
Cordials, Porter, Lime Juice,
Cut Nails, Brads, all sizes,
Wrought Nails,
Pots and Ovans,
Iron, German Blistered Steel,
Knives and Forks,
Liverpool fine Salt,
Pound P ns,
12 kegs Dupont's Rifle and Gun Powder,
600 lbs. Shot and Bar Lead,
200 lbs. Ginger,
100 lbs. Pepper,
150 lbs. Domestic Mould Candles,
150 lbs. Spun Cotton, from No. 8 to 18,
25 lbs. bleached Stocking Yarn,
Ginned Cotton,
Chocolate, Spice,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Men's, women's and boy's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Writing Paper and Spelling Books,
Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
1 box Glass 12 by 18, for Clock Faces,
8 bushels Red Clover Seed,
Chewing Tobacco,
Turpentine and Shaving Soap,
hittemore's Cotton Cards No. 8 and 10.
agon and Chair wheel Boxes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
Stone, Glass, and Queens Ware,
8 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Wool Hats,
Red and Black Morocco Skins,
20 bottles Aquafortis,
Verdigris and Quicksilver,
Bow Strings, Slopping Brushes,
1060 lbs Logwood,
Sand Paper,
12 kegs London White Lead,
200 lbs. Dry do. do.
150 lbs. Red Lead,
250 lbs. Yellow Ochre,
500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
Copal Varnish,
Chromic and Patent Yellow,
Vermillion and Prussian Blue,
Red Ochre, Umber, Shell Lac,
Lytharge, Lampblack,
Venetian Red,
Painters' Brushes,
100 lbs. Madder,
25 lbs. best Spanish Flotant Indigo,
200 lbs. Allum, 100 lbs. Brimstone,
100 lbs. Salt Petre,
300 lbs. Glauber Salts,
50 lbs. Epsom ditto,
Red Sanders and Camwood,
Pearl Ash, Fig blue,
Castor Oil, in bottles or vials,
Sweet Oil, in ditto and ditto,
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap, Rheubarb,
Paragoric, Hartshorn,
British Oil Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed, Itch Ointment;
Essence of Peppermint, Lavender,
Bergamot and Lemon,
Cream of Tartar, Borax,
Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol,
Red Bark, Opium, Gumquaicum, Aloes,
Assafoetida, Fly Stone,
Duvall's, Lee's, and Bragg & Jones's Antibilious Pills.

Further supplies expected soon.

D. Yarbrough.

Aug. 20. 32—4w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a bound boy by the name of *JAMES WELLS*, about fifteen years old, a very light coloured mulattoe, straight hair, and round face. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will deliver said runaway to the subscriber, living on Flat river, about three miles north of Thomas Bennehan's, or a reasonable compensation will be given for information where he may be found.

Reuben Day.

Aug. 8. 31—5wp

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. of Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
90	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
660	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
105	Jorden creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
69	Haw river,	James Coots's heirs,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
242	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1 19.
100	Gunn creek,	Alexander Melrose;	1820
142	Travis creek,	James Pettegrew,	1819.
112	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819.
58	do. do.	ditto	1820
500	do. Fausett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do. Wyatt,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do. Barnhill,	John Bowls,	1 20
72½	do. Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
145	do. Ector,	John Daley, sen.	1820
100	do. Anderson,	John Freeman,	1820
150	do. Gill,	Moses Falkner,	1820
60	do. Ward,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
75	do. Walker,	Tapley Horne,	1820
300	do. Tate,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
565	do. Wyatt,	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do. Scott,	John Keeter,	1820
71	do. Tate,	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
200	do. Cocklireec,	George Pendergrass,	1820
94	do. M'Cauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do Stewart,	Bershaby Roberts,	1820
100	do. Whitehart,	John Rascoe,	1820
164	do. Cates,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
167	do. Forrest,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
33	do. Compton,	Sarah Smith,	1820
118	do. Wells,	Thomas Slade,	1820
100	do. White,	John Walton,	1820
150	do. Ward,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
1	do. Strudwick,	Kenith Anderson,	1820
114		Samuel Cole, adm. on Dogherty's estate,	1819
664		John Collins of Enoch,	1819
50	do. Person's heirs,	Mima Ellis,	1820
200		John Hall of Thomas,	1820
800	do. Nichols,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
750	do. do.	ditto,	1820
510	Waters of Hyco,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
165	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
1764½	Waters of Eno,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
220	do, do.	William Chissenhall,	1820
108	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	Eno,	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little river,	Paul Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	Eno,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
250	Varnells Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, *Late Sheriff.*

August 28. 33—8w

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, whereon I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Wool-carding Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—3wp

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 16th of September next, on the premises, that valuable section of lot No. 26 in the town of Hillsborough, with a good store house thereon, bounded east by Faddis's tavern, south by the main street, and west by the alley leading from said street to Faddis's Inn. Also, three likely young negroes, consisting of a man, woman and girl: and some valuable household furniture. The trustee will convey such title only as is vested in him by said deed.

John Scott.

August 23. 33—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named *CÆSAR*, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. Cæsar's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. M'Millan.

South Washington, Aug. 10 33—5w

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 26th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, nine miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,
James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822. 32—tds

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

CAMP-MEETINGS
FOR THE YADKIN DISTRICT, N. C.

1st. For Granville circuit, in Granville county, at Rock-Spring meeting house, about twelve miles east of Oxford, to commence on Saturday the 24th of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

2d. For Franklin circuit, in Franklin county, Va at Mount-Zion meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 7th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

3d. For Yadkin circuit, in Wilkes county, at the Union meeting house, about two miles east of Wilksborough, to commence on Saturday the 21st of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

4th. For Iredel circuit, in Iredel county, at Snow creek meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 28th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

5th. For Salisbury circuit, in Montgomery county, about forty miles below Salisbury, on the north side of the Yadkin river, at Centre meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 5th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

6th. For Granville circuit, in Orange county, about 15 miles north-east of Hillsborough, at Bethel meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 12th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Star will please insert the above appointments in his paper.

Lewis Skidmore.

Aug. 13. 31—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$ 16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the Cross-roads on the first Thursday in September next. A Camp-Meeting will also be held at the same place, commencing on the same day. The friends of Zion are invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon, *Stated Clerk.*

☞ Editors friendly to the cause of Christ are requested to give the above a few insertions. 30—

UNION HOTEL.

THE Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry Thompson, jr. esquire, and lately by Mr. William Clifton, is now open for the accommodation of genteel travellers, and others who may think proper to call. The subscriber, as superintendant, pledges himself that he will use every exertion in his power to merit a portion of public patronage.

Thomas Scott.

Hillsborough, July 29, 1822. 29—6w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Halifax Compiler are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thrist for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New-England Farmer.

POTATOES

May be spoiled by bad management in harvesting. They should be dug in cool overcast weather, and packed immediately after the hoe free from sun and air, and kept moist with much dirt about them. If dug in fine weather and they remain exposed to the sun, they will sweat in the summer, and be soft, waxy and strong. By lying to dry in the sun, they turn green, become in a degree poisonous, opperate as physic of a purgative nature, and, it is said, sometimes prove fatal.

In gathering a crop of potatoes it has been recommeded to run furrows on each side of the rows, and then a pretty deep one in the middle, which turns up most of the roots to the surface. A fork, with four prongs, with the addition of what may be called a fulcrom, fastened by a pivot to the back part of the handle may be used for raising the potatoes, not turned by the plough.

In the report on the agriculture of the county of Hereford, drawn up for the British Board of Agriculture, is a description of an excellent implement invented by Mr. Yeldall, for taking up potatoes, having four prongs, or barbs of iron, with a fang, in the form of a double mould-board, drawn by three horses or four oxen. It enters the ground, under the bed of potatoes, and throws them to the surface.

In feeding stock on potatoes it is best to steam, boil, or bake them. Sir John Sinclair, a famous English agriculturist, (who, we believe, has corresponded with gen. Washington on subjects of rural economy,) in his celebrated Code of Agriculture, asserts, that "there is something injurious in the juice of the potatoe in a raw state, which cooking eradicates, or greatly dispels."

We have, however, heard it asserted by farmers that raw potatoes, given in moderate quantities to working oxen in the spring of the year answer a valuable purpose. They are said to prove cooling and opening, and serve at once for food and physic. Where cattle are fed in part on Indian corn or meal, which is in some degree astringent and heating, raw potatoes given occasionally, we have been told, promote the health, and add to the appetite of the animals.

The Farmer's Assistant says, "We never should advise to feed milch cows with potatoes, either boild or raw; as we have frequently known cows to be greatly lessened in their quantity of milk, by being fed on this root."

From the American Farmer.

Skippers in Bacon, give much trouble to house-wives in the country.

It has been discovered, by a female correspondent in the country, from whom we have received several useful communications, that skippers in bacon may be effectually and speedily destroyed by the use of *elder juice*, but the *exact* manner of preparing and applying it, are not described. This ought always to be done in giving receipts—the field is yet open for numberless useful discoveries in all the departments of rural and domestic economy.

Since writing the above, we have the following more particular account from our esteemed correspondent:

"Last year we lost at least one third of our ham meat, by the skippers, notwithstanding every attention, but never destroyed the skippers while the meat lasted. Our neighbours were, in this respect, as unfortunate as ourselves.

"This spring, knowing that our meat had been well smoked, and the weather being dry, we neglected airing it as customary, until our old enemy the skipper returned, and had eaten it smartly. Sister, who attends to it, had it examined, scraped and sunned, (no one can be more particular.) In a week after, she had it examined and found that there were nearly as many skippers as at first: you may suppose, after the loss we suffered last year, we were very anxious to destroy this troublesome insect. I had known for many years, that elder juice would destroy *maggots*. If a hog, sheep, or any other animal gets wounded, and the flies get to the wound, they will create maggots; by washing the wound with elder juice they will roll out by hundreds if there be so many in it. I proposed therefore to try it on bacon.

The leaves were accordingly beat in a mortar, adding a little water; the flesh side of the meat was rubbed with the leaves thus bruised, and in three weeks after, the meat was re-examined, *and the skippers utterly destroyed.* The application here described, does not in the least degree communicate any bad taste to the meat. I have little doubt, that this, with many other simple applications within the reach of every house keeper, might be applied to many other useful purposes, if proper pains were taken to make the trial. If such homely communications on such homely subjects are admissible in the *American Farmer*, you can publish what I have written, as *you know* you can depend on its accuracy, and I shall be amply paid for my trouble by what I know I shall receive, the thanks of many.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

We believe that the virtues of elder are less known and appreciated than they ought to be.—Mr. Deane's Geographical Dictionary states that Christopher Gullet, esq. had made some experiments, which were communicated to the Royal Society, of which the following is a brief account:

"He whipt cabbages gently with green boughs of elder, just at the time when the butterflies appeared, after which, though they hovered over them, they were never observed to touch them. He whipt the limbs of a plumb tree as high as he could reach. That part remained green and flourishing; but all above shrivelled up, and was full of worms. He concluded that if a tree were sprinkled with an infusion of elder, once a week or fortnight, it would effectually preserve it without injuring the tree or the fruit. He prevented the yellows in wheat, which is caused by an insect, by brushing the wheat with elder; and preserved a bed of young cauliflowers. He prefers the dwarf elder as it emits the strongest effluvium.

"Perhaps it may be found, as this writer suggests, to preserve turnips from the fly, and these and other plants from grasshoppers and all other insects."

A friend of the editor stated to us that he had used an infusion of elder leaves as a preventive against the small yellowish bugs, which infest cucumber vines, squash vines, &c. and he believes with complete success, as the bugs ceased to devour the plants from the time the infusion was applied. It was rather late in the season, however, before the application was made, and it is possible that the bugs had finished their year's work of mischief before they were disturbed by the elder infusion. We hope that further trials will be made.

Shoeing Horses.—A discovery has been lately made why that useful animal, the horse, has been subject to so much lameness by the shoeings of the smiths. The blame is not totally attributed to the shoer, but to the impetuous disposition of the rider, in commanding the smith to complete the shoeing of the horse in a limited time, which consequently would oblige the smith to put on the shoes before the iron is cold; and which if the least degree of warmth is remaining within the iron affixed to the horse's feet, must unquestionably occasion them to become more heated and produce a tenderness in the feet. Our correspondent observes, that the shoes when properly made to suit the size and shape of the foot, should be put into cold water for a quarter of an hour, and were proprietors of coaches and carriages to adopt the system, the complaint of the badness of the roads would then subside, from the improved state of the condition of the feet of their cattle. *London Examiner.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the sixth day of May last, it was provided, that, on satisfactory evidence being given to the president of the United States, that the ports in the Islands or Colonies in the West Indies under the dominion of Great Britain have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the president should be, and thereby was, authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States should thereafter be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and such Islands or Colonies, subject to such reciprocal rules and restrictions as the president of the United States might, by such proclamation, make and publish, any thing in the laws entitled "An act concerning navigation," or an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, whereas, satisfactory evidence has been given to the president of the United States, that the ports hereinafter named, in the Islands or Colonies in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the Unnited States, that is to say, the

Ports of Kingston, Savanah Le Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay,	in Jamacia.
Saint George, - - -	Grenada,
Rosseau, - - - -	Dominica.
Saint Johns, - - - -	Antigua.
San Josef, - - - -	Trinidad.
Scarborough, - - - -	Tobago.
Road Harbor, - - - -	Tortola.
Nassau, - - - - -	New Providence.
Pittstown, - - - - -	Crooked Island.
Kingston, - - - - -	St. Vincents.
Port George and Port Hamilton, - - -	Bermuda.
Any port where there is a custom house, - -	Bahamas.
Bridgetown, - - -	Barbadoes.
St John's, St. Andrews,	New Brunswick.
Halifax, - - - - -	Nova Scotia.
Quebec, - - - - -	Canada.
St. John's, - - - -	New Foundland.
Georgetown, - - -	Demarara.
New Amsterdam, - -	Berbice.
Castries, - - - - -	St Lucia.
Basseterre, - - -	St. Kitts.
Charlestown, - - -	Nevis.
and Plymouth, - -	Montserrat.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the ports of the United States shall hereafter, and until the end of the next session of the Congress of the United States, be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and the islands and colonies hereinbefore named; any thing in the laws, entitled "An act concerning navigation," or an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation," to the contrary notwithstanding, under the following reciprocal rules and restrictions, namely:

To vessels of Great Britain, bona fide British built, owned, and the master and three fourths of the mariners of which at least, shall belong to Great Britain; or any United States' built ship or vessel which has been sold to, and become the property of British subjects; such ship or vessel being also navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least belonging to Great Britain: *And provided always*, That no articles shall be imported into the United States in any such British ship or vessel, other than articles of the growth, produce, or manufatcure of the British islands and colonies in the West Indies, when imported in British vessels coming from any such island or colony, and articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British colonies in North America, or of the Island of Newfoundland, in vessels coming from the port of St. John's, in that Island; or from any of the aforesaid ports of the British colonies in North America.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

From the Raleigh Register.

We have just received an account of the late intended insurrection among a portion of the blacks in Charleston, S. C. compiled by the intendant, under the authority of the corporation. This narrative of the facts and evidence attending this important investigation, though of necessity brief, is nevertheless sufficiently comprehensive to display the diabolical plot in its most glaring colors.—Would the limits of our paper permit, we should feel gratified in presenting to our readers a full statement of the whole affair, as it occurred, but as that would occupy a larger space than we could be justified in giving to any one article, we presume a few particulars respecting the characters of the chief conspirators, will not prove uninteresting.

Denmark Vassey.—This fellow, who was executed on the 2d of July, was evidently the father of the conspiracy. There is ample reason for believing, that this project was not, with him, of recent origin, for it is said, he had spoken of it for upwards of four years. His house was the place appointed for the secret meetings of the conspirators, at which he was invariably a leading and influential member, animating and encouraging the timid with hopes of success—removing the scruples of the religious by the grossest prostitution and perversion of the Sacred Oracles, and inflaming and confirming the resolute by all the savage fascinations of blood and booty. The following is copied from the statement received:

During the revolutionary war, capt. Vassey, now an old resident of this city, commanded a ship that traded between St. Thoma' and Cape Francois (San Domingo.) He was engaged in supplying the French of that Island with slaves. In the year 1781, he took on board at St. Thomas' 390 slaves and sailed for the Cape; on the passage, he and his officers were struck with the beauty, alertness and intelligence of a boy about 14 years of age, whom they made a pet of, by taking him into the cabin, changing his apparel, and calling him by way of distinction *Telemaque*, (which appellation has since, by gradual corruption among the negroes, been changed to *Denmark*, or sometimes *Telmark*.) On the arrival, however, of the ship at the Cape, capt Vessey, having no use for the boy, sold him among his other slaves, and returned to St. Thomas'. On his next voyage to the Cape, he was surprised to learn from his consignee that Telemaque would be returned on his hands, as the planter who had purchased him, represented him as unsound, and subject to epileptic fits. According to the custom of trade in that place, the boy was placed in the hands of the king's physician, who decided that he was unsound, and capt Vessey was compelled to take him back, of which he had no occasion to repent, as Denmark proved for twenty years, a most faithful slave. In 1800, Denmark drew a prize of $1500 in the East-Bay-Street Lottery, with which he purchased his freedom from his master at six hundred dollars, much less than his real value. From that period to the day of his apprehension he has been working as a carpenter in this city, distinguished for great strength and activity. Among his own color he was always looked up to with awe and respect. His temper was impetuous and domineering in the extreme, qualifying him for the despotic rule, of which he was ambitious. All his passions were ungovernable and savage; and to his numerous wives and children, he displayed the haughty and capricious cruelty of an Eastern Bashaw. He had nearly effected his escape, after information had been lodged against him. For three days the town was searched for him without success. As early as Monday the 17th, he had concealed himself. It was not until the night of the 22d of June, during a perfect tempest, that he was found secreted in the house of one of his wives. It is to the uncommon efforts and vigilance of Mr. Wesner, and capt. Dove, of the City Guard, (the latter of whom seized him) that public justice received its necessary tribute, in the execution of this man. If the party had been one moment later, he would in all probability, have effected his escape the next day in some outward bound vessel.

Jack Pritchard, otherwise called *Gullah Jack*.—The testimony of more than one of the witnesses, established fully his guilt, and proved the justice of the sentence, by which he was ushered into another world; but no description can convey to others the impression which his trial, defence and appearance made on those who witnessed the workings of his cunning and rude address. Born a conjurer and a physician, in his own country (for in Angola they are matters of inheritance) he practised *these arts* in this country for fifteen years without its being generally known among the whites. Vessey, who lef no engines of power unessayed, seems in an early stage of his design, to have turned his eye on the Necromancer, aware of his influence with his own countrymen, who are distinguished both for their credulous superstition and clannish sympathies. It does not appear that Jack required much persuasion to join in a project, which afforded him the most ample opportunities of displaying his peculiar art, whilst it is very obvious that his willingness, to do all that Vessey might require, was in no little degree stimulated, by his bitterness and his gall against the whites. Although he had been fifteen or twenty years in this country, yet he appeared to be untouched by the influences of civilized life. If the part which he was to play in this drama, bespoke that the treacherous and vindictive artifices of war in his own country, existed in unimpaired vigor in his memory, his wildness and vehemence of gesture and the malignant glance with which he eyed the witnesses who appeared against him, all indicated the savage, who indeed had been *caught*, but not *tamed*. It would be both tedious and disgusting to relate the many artifices employed by this miscreant to deceive and cajole his deluded countrymen. Such was their belief in his invulnerability, that his charms and amulets were in request, and he was regarded as a man, who could only be harmed by the *treachery* of his fellows. Even those negroes who were born in this country seem to have spoken of this charmed invincibility with a confidence which looked much like belief. When Jack was dragged forth to the scaffold he seemed conscious that his arts would stand him in little stead and gave up his spirit with firmness and composure.

It is a fact (as stated in the account) worthy of record, and one which reflects credit on that state, that among those who were the most deeply implicated in the plot, there was not one who complained of ever having been ill-treated, but on the contrary, were those who were the most confidential and the most indulged. We hope this unfortunate affair will inculcate this lesson among a certain portion of our population, that we are powerful enough to punish, whatever they are vile enough to plan.

It plainly appears from the following confession, that the currency given to the sentiments of those who were engaged in the agitation of the Missouri Question, has assisted in producing the late plot:

Confession of Jack Purcell.—If it had not been for the cunning of that old villain Vessey, I should not now be in my present situation. He employed every stratagem to induce me to join him. He was in the habit of reading to me all the passages in the newspapers that related to St. Domingo, and apparently every pamphlet he could lay his hands on, that had any connexion with slavery. He one day brought me a speech which he told me had been delivered in congress by a Mr. King on the subject of slavery; he told me this Mr. King was the black man's friend, that he Mr. King had declared he would continue to speak, write and publish pamphlets against slavery the longest day he lived, until the southern states consented to emancipate their slaves, for that slavery was a great disgrace to the country.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 16.

The ship Magnet, capt. Mount, arrived here yesterday in 34 days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 14th July, but brought nothing later from London than the 11th, or from Liverpool than the 12th.

Russia and Turkey.—In the London Courier of the 11th there is a letter from Constantinople received at Lloyd's, dated as far back as *June the* 10th, in which it stated, that dispatches had been received from Odessa, "of a highly satisfactory nature," and that "the evacuation of the provinces is gradually taking place, and it is expected the princes will be named soon after the Byram." A Vienna article, from the French papers, dated June the 22d, adds, "We expect a declaration from the emperor of Russia, by which he will entirely detach himself from the Greek cause." From the date of these articles it seems pretty evident that the pacific rumors which they contain, are a mere repetition of statements, which were made previous to the recent massacres of the Turks having come to the knowledge of the Russian cabinet. All accounts agree in stating that since these horrible occurrences had transpired, the views of Alexander had undergone an entire change as to the Greeks.

The Greeks.—The hostile fleets of Greece and Turkey are stated to have been in *statu quo* when the last advices came away. It was thought that the captain Pacha was only waiting the arrival of a reinforcement from Egypt, to proceed in attacking the Greek islands, and reducing them to the same condition as Scio. We trust, however, that the presence of the patriot fleet, will be sufficient to prevent the carrying this sanguinary measure into effect. Dispatches had been received at Treiste from Sir Robert Maitland, giving an account of a battle of three days continuance, which had been fought between the Turks and Suliots, in which the followers of Mahomet were defeated with considerable loss. Six hundred Mussulmen, among whom were 50 eminent Turks, were taken prisoners; and the ransom of the latter fixed at 500 purses. Such perseverence and bravery deserves a better fate than that which the "legitimates" of Europe seem disposed to assign to the Greek patriots.

France.—A new conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, has been discovered in France. The Moniteur reluctantly admits the fact, and has attempted to show that the occurrences which had taken place were of a trifling nature. Among these we have the acknowledgment that the cry of Vive l'Empereur had been raised by a military officer, in which he was joined by a number of other officers, who hesitated not to unite with the division which he commanded. This was certainly no "trifling" matter.

Great Britain.—In the British house of lords the corn importation bill was read a third time and passed, Mr. Weston's resolutions, relating to Agriculture, &c. were negatived in the house of commons without a division. The 3d of August was fixed as the day for proroguing parliament, when the king was to attend in person.

No abatement had taken place in the distresses which afflicted Ireland. Some had died of starvation, and the fever hospitals in certain districts, were bad. In one county, Mayo, 150,000 persons were soliciting public charity.

A new Prussian loan had been contracted in London of three millions and a half. The price of grain had risen considerably in the north of Europe. The vessels employed this season in the whale fishery had proved very successful.

The harvest in all parts of Great Britain promised to be of the most productive nature, and much earlier than usual. The wheat began to be cut on the 14th of July, and grain of all kinds was expected to be housed before the end of August.

An article dated Stockholm, June 21st, says that by a royal ordinance all Swedish vessels are permitted to trade with the continent of South America; and to encourage this trade, the reduction of the import duties, which has hitherto been allowed only in certain cases, is extended to all articles of South American origin, imported into Sweden by Swedish ships.

Latest from Europe.

From London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th of July, received at New-York.

The Commercial Advertiser says, the most important part of the intelligence contained in these journals is that which relates to

SPAIN;

where, in consequence of the machinations, foreign and domestic, of the enemies of the constitutional system, the country appears to have been brought to the verge of a civil war. It appears that the commotion commenced at Madrid on the 30th June, the day on which the king closed the session of the cortes. A body of from 1500 to 2000 of the guards became mutinous, and met the cry of "Liberty and constitution," with that of "Absolute power." This conflict of exclamations led to blows, in consequence of which an officer in the guards was killed. This is attributed to the resistance of his troops while he was endeavouring to persuade them to return to their duty. It does not appear that any more blood was shed; and although the refractory troops stood out when the last accounts came away, they had not been joined by any other of the regular regiments; while the militia, and the constituted authorities, displayed the best disposition, though they were not without fears as to the result. The king's conduct was viewed with suspicion, and the Madrid papers distinctly state, that it was in his power to restore order by recalling the insurgent troops to their duty, if he was inclined. A report prevailed at Gibraltar, on the 12th July, that 30,000 French troops had marched into Spain. Whether this rumour turns out correct or not, it certainly looks very suspicious, that the guards of Ferdinand should have embraced the very moment to revolt, when the French government had succeeded in forming a large army on the frontiers of Spain.

London, July 14.—Intelligence arrived yesterday from Madrid to the evening of the 6th. At that period, we understand, no concession had been made by the mutinous troops, nor had any thing occurred to inspire hopes of bringing the affair to an amicable accommodation. Frequent interviews are said to have taken place between the king and his ministers, in which the latter strongly urged his majesty to sanction with his name the promulgation of some official document, declaring his disapprobation of the conduct of the royal guards, and designating them by the title of rebels to their country!

It is added, that with this proposition Ferdinand has firmly refused compliance, declaring that his guards were his friends, and should never be stigmatised or brought into peril by any act of his. An apprehension, to which the vacillating conduct of the king gave some cause, appears to have been entertained by the ministers, that Ferdinand might suddenly adopt the resolution of placing himself under the protection of the refractory troops; and they urged him, therefore, to repair to some place of safety, where his person, should the troops be incited to so daring an attempt, might be secure from seizure. To this proposition also the king returned a decided negative, with the remark, that his guards were faithful, and that he had nothing to fear from them. In this situation, affairs at Madrid were left on the 6th inst. the conduct of the king inspiring the most serious alarm among that portion of the people who are well affected to the constitution. All the impartial reports of travellers and of private letters relate, with the utmost confidence, that the great bulk of the Spanish nation is decidedly attached to the constitution, and that the only dangerous disaffection exists in the royal guards, unless there should also be added the king himself.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Lisbon, are to the 29th June. The cortes had been occupied for some days previous, with discussions n the proposed constitution for Brazils; the consideration of which, however, was postponed to a future day. The committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported that an absolute union between the two kingdoms was impossible. A munificent reward had been offered to the Portuguese jurist who shall present the best project of a civil code, on the first day of the session, which is to open on the 1st December, 1824.

FRANCE.

The latest accounts from Paris do not furnish any additional particulars of the late conspiracy at Colmar. Proceedings had commenced against the conspirators at Belfont before the court of assizes.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg are of the 18th of June, at which period nothing had transpired as to the views of the emperor. A letter from Leipsic dated the 27th of June states, that the Austrian party which lately seemed triumphant at St. Petersburg, had once more been thrown into the shade, since the return of the emperor to his capital, and that count Cabo D'Istria and his colleagues who supported the Greek cause, would remain at the head of the administration. In an article dated Nuremberg, June 29, it is said that according to private accounts from Vienna, there is reason to believe that the differences between Russia and the Porte are not yet removed; for it is affirmed that the Porte requires a preliminary step on the part of Russia, that is the sending of an ambassador to Constantinople, because it pretends that it had no difficulties with Russia, and did not break off the negotiations, which were only suspended by the departure of M. De Strogonoff. The Porte, therefore requires in some measure, at least by implication, that the Russian court shall disavow the conduct of that minister; and it is not thought that Russia can consent to this, whatever may be the inclinations of the leading ministers in the Russian cabinet.

With respect to the evacuation of the principalities by the Porte, the latest advices from Moldavia state, that "all remains exactly where it was," and that the Turks had begun again to commit the greatest excesses. At Jassy they demanded extraordinary contributions in corn and money, threatening to burn down all the rest of the city, if their demands were not complied with.

THE GREEKS.

Accounts had been received at Paris, of the failure of an attempt, on the part of the Greeks, to carry Napoli di Romania by storm. This is attributed to the want of concert in the operations of the patriots. Other accounts say, that the fortress had surrendered. The statements respecting the English government co-operating with the Turks, in their attempts to subdue the Greeks, are reiterated. An English vessel captured by the patriot squadron, for a violation of the blockade of Canea in Crete, is said to have been forced back by the British vessel of war, Medina. To show that the blockade of the Ottoman ports was not illusory, the provincial government of Greece had sent twelve ships of war to cruise before Patras, in the gulf of Lepanto, and on the coasts of Albania. Four Austrian vessels, laden with supplies for the Turks, had been captured; but the Greeks, out of respect for the great power under whose flag they sailed, had ordered them to be set free, on condition that their cargoes should be sold in a Christian port.

The Greeks at Salonica, after having sustained a series of overwhelming reverses, had been reduced by the troops of the Pacha to a situation almost as deplorable as that of the inhabitants of Scio. The whole country, bordering on Mount Olympus, had been ravaged by fire and sword, in consequence of the inhabitants having refused to deliver up their arms. Most of the towns and villages had been reduced to a heap of smoking ruins, and their inhabitants massacred, or reduced to slavery.

Chourschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces in a battle which was renewed four days, the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, and the 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Glyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

IRELAND

The accounts from Ireland are to the 11th July, and the distress does not appear to have abated any. The Dublin papers say, "*in one parish in the county of Mayo, one hundred and forty of our fellow creatures died of famine and fever in ten days!*" The subscriptions in London increased rapidly.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Cuba, at Boston, in 36 days from Gibralter, advices have been received form that place to the 14th ultimo.

"The intelligence from Madrid is to July 4th. Disturbances of a serious aspect had taken place at Madrid. The populace had been fired upon by the king's guards, and in consequence had evinced a disposition to attack him in his palace; but, by the intervention of the Cortes, any more serious affray was prevented.

"On the following day, a report having prevailed that the guards would be disarmed, a large portion of them, 4000, marched out of Madrid, and bent their course towards a province, where the malcontents were reported to have gained some considerable successes. Most of their officers deserted them when this measure was resolved upon.

"Another account of the mutiny amongst the king's guards, states, that they had proceeded no further than to one of the king's palaces in the vicinity of Madrid, where they had an interview with the king, who in vain endeavored to persuade them to return to Madrid.

"A private letter of the 4th ult. mentions that some strange reports were abroad *that a regency was talked of*, that an extraordinary Cortes would be convoked, and that the king might be considered in a state of captivity. The same letter adds, that the accounts from the provinces were unfavourable, the malcontents increasing in strength, and in Catalonia represented as having large forces on foot.

"Another account represents that four battalions of the guards, comprising about 1800 men, marched out of Madrid on the 1st, and on the 4th were at the Prado. Their object was to enforce the royal authority in Navarre, &c. The government had sent general Morillo to prevail upon them to return and submit to the constituted authorities. He had made several offers to them to return, but without success.

"The town council of Cadiz made known to the inhabitants on the 6th, that a committee had been appointed to inspect the fortification of their island, in order to render that 'strong hold of liberty' impregnable under any circumstances."

"A plan has been laid before the Cortes for an entire new division of the kingdom of Portugal into circles, districts, and parishes.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 4.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Burke,	S. P. Carson,	M. Baird,
		—— Burgen,
Carteret,	WhittingtonDavis,	Isaac Hellen,
		Otway Burns,
Lincoln,	R. Williamson,	P Hoke,
		D Conrad,
Rutherford,	—— Green,	John Carson,
		James Graham,
Wilkes,	Edmund Jones,	N. Gordon,
		—— Horton,

SELECTIONS.

The trustees of the university of North-Carolina have presented to the legislature of Tennessee, a memorial respecting the escheated lands, the right to which has been invested in the university. The memorial insists that N. Carolina retained the right of issuing military warrants, and that Tennessee is bound to perfect their titles without examination; that the resolution of the last session, directing the register not to issue grants on any military warrant which have not been adjudicated by the board of commissioners was improper, and hopes the legislature will rescind it. The state of Tennessee it is insisted is "the mere agent of North Carolina to perfect titles and possess no discretionary powers on the subject;" for the comity that exists between independent states forbids the presumption of fraud. *Knoxville Register.*

Negro Cæsar, the property of Saml. Potter, esq. of Brunswick county, who was confined in the jail at this place, under a charge of murder, committed upon the body of William Lee, and whose trial was continued at the last superior court of this county, died suddenly on the night of Wednesday last. A coroner's inquest was held by John Cowan, esq. (in the absence of the coroner) upon the body. The verdict of the jury was, we understand, that he died in a *fit.* *Wilmington Recorder.*

We have it in our power to state that our town still continues extremely healthy. There are but few cases of indisposition, and those only slight.—We re-assure our readers, that we will continue to give them correct information on the subject. *Ibid.*

Suicide.—The Elizabeth-City Star contains an account of a melancholy and shocking suicide committed near that place, by capt. William C. Brown, who came there a passenger in the sch'r George Pickett, Carmott from St. Eustatia, about the 12th ult. partially deranged. He committed the dreadful deed on Saturday the 10th inst. by suspending himself with a silk handkerchief to a small chincquapin tree. He was found on Thursday following, in a state of putrefaction, and was decently entered.

It is with unfeigned regret that we learn that the cases of *Fever*, greatly multiply in New-York, and that the alarm of the citizens extends to every part of the city. It is said that all the public institutions are making arrangements to move, and that more than 20,000 of the citizens have abandoned their dwellings. *Phil. Union.*

Dr. Washington and Dr. Hamilton returned on Tuesday to this city from Norfolk, where they have been attending on the crew of the Macedonian. They report that the crew are convalescent, and that at present the number of sick is small. *National Intel.*

From the naval court of inquiry at Boston, we learn, that on the 15th, fifteen witnesses belonging to the Boston, station were examined. On the 16th, lieutenant Abbot was called before the court. He informed the court that he was placed in a very unpleasant situation, being suspended from service, and begged time to advise with some friend what was best to be done. The court indulged him until Monday at 10 o'clock, when he is to be again called up.

A Vegetable Snake.—A most curious and singular vegetable production was raised in Mr. Isaac's garden, in New Jersey, near the Soho Copper Works, the seed of which was supposed to be the Cantelope Melon, and resembling in shape, size and appearance a Rattlesnake, lying in coil ready to spring. It measures three feet nine inches long, head six inches in circumference, and tail three inches.

Rare Munificence.—President Adams has recently given in immediate possession to his native town, Quincy, nearly two hundred acres of land, containing in a part of it an inexhaustible quarry of stone for building houses, the whole proceeds to be appropriated to religious and literary purposes from generation to generation. He has also given to the town his whole library consisting of highly valuable books, in various languages.—This has already come into possession of the town. *Boston Centinel.*

Quick Work.—Two transient persons on the morning of the 16th ult. committed a petty theft about two miles from New Haven, Con. were pursued, arrested, taken before a magistrate, tried, convicted, and punished by whipping, the whole work finished the same day before 10 o'clock, A. M.—*a gentleman's breakfast time.*

Near Williamsport, (Penn.) a man lately shot his own son dead, with a musket loaded with nails, for having harbored his own mother, who had left the house of the murderer, her husband.

A company of German emigrants, eighty four in number, passed through this city on Sunday morning, on their way to Onio. We are informed that they profess the Jewish faith, but what is most remarkable, is they all make up one family, consisting of grandfathers, grandmothers, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, &c. all connected. They appear to be rich for settlers, having brought with them from Germany, waggons, harness, and various kinds of goods, wares, and merchandize, sufficient to fill ten baggage waggons. In two of the waggons it must however be observed, they found room to deposit the children. The men and women trudged on foot. The long beards, broad rimmed hats, small clothes, and short coats of the former, with the drugget bed gowns and red under dress of the latter, gave the whole groupe a singularity of aspect, such as was well calculated to arrest the attention of the passing traveller. [*Union.*

The northern papers contain a report, that the managers of the New-York theatre have guarantied to Mr. Braham, a celebrated English singer, if he will come to the United States, the enormous sum of *forty thousand dollars*, for a single year's singing. This is really a more obnoxious mode of draining the country of its loose cash, than even the broadcloth importations, so earnestly protested against by our manufacturers, and seems to have been entirely overlooked by the projectors of the new tariff. Extravagance so excessive is almost beyond belief in this country; and we question if indulgence so expensive ought not to be placed on a footing with other imported luxuries, and taxed for the public benefit. We shall be glad to hear what our friend Niles will say to this folly. Will he join us in getting a duty laid on these costly crotchets and quavers from abroad, and encouage the cultivation of a domestic supply?

An ingenious laboring mechanic, named Henry Geering, travelled on Saturday last from Newark to Stanford, on an improved *velocifede* manufactured by himself at an expense of about 11*l.* He calls it a "mechanical horse." It differs from the fanciful things which excited so much notice a year or two ago, in as much as the rider on Geering's piece of mechanism does not depend on his legs and feet for making way, but places the latter in surrups at the end of an axis provided for giving direction to two side wheels, which wheels support the carriage and keep it upright. A third wheel, towards the hinder end of the frame of the carriage, is turned with leather straps, on the principle of a lathe, and the power is communicated to these by a windlass placed conveniently in front of the rider, who turns it with both hands, and makes progress in proportion to his activity and force in so turning. Geering himself travelled at an average rate of seven miles an hour; progress up hill is of course, attended with more labour.

From the Gazette of Health.

Fatal consequence of drinking Noyeau.

"It is a painful duty we perform, to report the sacrifice of human existence, from whatever cause derived; but when the liability to such dreadful catastrophes, is connected with any of our familiar habits of life, we are bound, from the office we have imposed on ourselves and conservations of the public health, not simply to the narration of facts, but to all the collateral circumstances which elucidate the subject so as to put the general reader in possession of such information, as removes the danger to which the want of knowledge of the subject necessarily subjects him.—Our readers are of course aware, that it is a practice amongst most tradesmen to keep a bottle of some liquor, either wine or spirits, behind the counter, for the purpose of regaling their customers. A shop keepen in the county noticing this custom, selected noyeau for this purpose, which seems to have pleased the taste of his friends so well, that several regretted it was not stronger. The complaisant tradesman, realizing the fable of the Old Man and the Ass, by wishing to oblige every body, transmitted an order to a person who manufactured his noyeau, that he would prepare him a certain quantity of *double the usual strength.* This was complied with, without either enquiries on one part or explanation on the other. Shortly after the noyeau had arrived, a lady visited the shop, who being an excellent customer, the tradesman was desirous of evincing his respect, and therefore presented her with the first glass of his improved cordial. The lady drank it, and in a few minutes afterwards fell on the floor and expired. The terror of the poor man was hightened to a greater degree by the observations of the bystanders, who remarked the coincidence of her death, and her taking the noyeau, asserted, that he must have given her poison: he assured them it was "*nothing but Noyeau*" she had taken, and to convince them, as he conceived of its harmless qualities, he seized the bottle, and pouring out a glass of it, drank it in an agony of earnestness, when so rapid was the action of this potent poison, that the persons before him had not time to relapse from the attention which his conduct extorted, before they were assailed with the additional horror of witnessing the destruction of a second victim!—the poor man trembled, fell and expired.

Many of our readers doubtless know, that Prussic acid is one of the most potent poisons in the vegetable kingdom; and it is to the presence of this principle in "noyeau," "ratafia," "black cherry water," and other similar articles, that their flavor, as well as their pernicious qualities, is owing. The kernels of cherries, peaches and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, contain Prussic acid; the bitter almond possesses it in a great degree. An infusion of peach leaves, and of laurel or nectarine leaves is found, to be a powerful and dangerous medicine, because it contains Prussic acid; in fine, it is possible by the skill of the chemist, to obtain this acid in such a concentrated state, (from almonds, peach leaves, or any of the substances before enumerated) that a single drop failing upon or touching the skin upon any part of the body, destroys life instantaneously; the moment the poison has touched the skin the person falls dead, as though they had been killed with a stroke of lightning; but such a dangerous process is it to obtain Prussic acid in this state of purity, that few, if any, will incur the dreadful risk in preparing it; for should the finger of the operator but touch the matter he has prepared, he dies for his temerity. We believe Mr. H. C. Jennings, a gentleman well known as one of the most ingenious and philosophical experimenters of this country, has obtained it in a state equal, or nearly so, to this strength; the stopper of the bottle only applied to the nose of a large Newfoundland dog, produced instant death to the animal. But violent and dreadful as are the effects of this poison, it is nevertheless a most valuable medicine in all those diseases in which it is desirable to depress the vital powers."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
August	28	74	81	83
	29	79	85	87
	30	79	82	82
	31	73	76	83
September	1	77	85	87
	2	81	86	89
	3	77	82	85

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 21st instant, will be sold at the market house in the town of Hillsborough, all the *NEGROES* belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitted, deceased. They consist of men, women and children, are nine in number, and amongst them is an excellent wagon maker. Six month credit will be given the purchaser on his giving bond and approved security.

John Young, *Admr.*

Sept. 2. 34—3w

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 30th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, two tracts of land, lying on Mary's creek, on the west side of Haw river, three miles from Thompson's mill. On one tract, containing about

One hundred and seventy-nine Acres,

is a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill. The other tract, containing about

One hundred and forty-three Acres,

also has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a small orchard, and three acres of good meadow. Part of the purchase money will be required on taking possession; for the balance a reasonable credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Moore.

Orange county, Sept. 2. 34—3wp

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Second or Hawfield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill and court martial, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.—And on Thursday the 3d, you will attend with your respective companies at the above mentioned place, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder to each man, to be in readiness to go on parade precisely at ten o'clock A. M., in order to be reviewed by the major general.

By order of the colonel commandant.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

Aug 28 34—p

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge.* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR. BEACH, successor to the late Doctor Udd of New-Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary.

It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

N. B. The infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions. 34—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of sunday executions to me directed, issued from the circuit court of North-Carolina against Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, will be sold at public auction for cash, at the court house in Roxborough, on Thursday the 12th of September next, the following tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of Land whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, supposed to contain nine hundred acres, situated on the waters of Story's creek, adjoining Edwards and others.

Also, one tract of Land in Person county, adjoining the land of A. B. Woods and others, containing about forty-five acres, on which is a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, one tract of Land situate on Hyco creek, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of the late Anderson Cochran and others.

Also a House and Lot in the town of Roxborough, in which said Duncan Rose formerly kept store, including the house used by him as a clerk's office.

Also one tract of Land near to Roxborough, containing one hundred and five acres or thereabouts, which the said Rose owns and claims.

Also one tract of Land on Story's creek, containing about one hundred and nineteen acres, which said Rose purchased at sheriff's sale.

Also, Lot No. 5, in the town of Haywood, in Chatham county.

Beverly Daniel,

Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshal.

Aug. 13. 31—6w

THE SETTING SUN.

From a work called "Happiness," a tale, by the author of "No Fiction."

Say, did ye mark the sun to-day,
Slow bursting through the shadowy cloud,
He chased the twilight gleam away,
And gilded all his sable shroud?

And then methought he lingering stood,
To gaze upon the world awhile,
And ere he sunk upon the flood,
To bless it with a parting smile.

So, when the christian's day is past,
'Tis his to chase the twilight gloom,
To shine the brighter at the last,
And shed wild radiance o'er the tomb.

So, when life's well spent journey o'er,
Lies pictured in the approving breast,
'Tis his the landscape to explore,
And bless the view and sink to rest.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. John Sessford, has furnished the editors of the National Intelligencer, with an historical and descriptive memoir of the city of Washington, from which the following items have been selected:

Washington City, in the District of Columbia, the metropolis of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac and the right bank of the Anacostia, in latitude 38 degrees and 53 minutes, longitude 00, being intended for a first meridian.—The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the capitol stands—and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the capitol and the president's house; the avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, walks of trees, and carriage ways; the others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and streets, of 100 feet and upwards, have foot-ways of 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over 80, have footways 17 feet wide; and, under 80 feet, 12 feet footways. The ground on which the city stands was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city gave up one half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed, and constitute a fund for the public buildings.

The buildings belonging to the United States are,

1. The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, of free stone, composed of a central edifice and two wings; the whole front of the building is about 360 feet; the wings were nearly completed when the British army under gen. Ross, (who was afterwards slain in battle near Baltimore,) in August 1814, made a sudden incursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the capitol, president's house, public offices, &c. not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extensive library belonging to congress; the wings are rebuilt and the centre nearly completed. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of president Washington, on the 16th of September, 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of August, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British.

2. The President's House, built of free stone, two stories high, of the Ionic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the capitol about one and a half miles.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line east and west of the president's house, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government and subordinate offices; the whole are of brick, two stories high, with free stone basements and covered with slate; the two new ones are handsome edifices, with free stone porticos on the north front, in the Ionic order.

4. The General Post Office, where the patent office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high, and 120 feet in length, is situated on high ground, about equidistant from the capitol and the president's house.

5. A very extensive Navy Yard, completely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gateway with guard-rooms; a neat dwelling for the commandant and others for different officers of the yard; extensive warehouses, shops for blacksmiths, coopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c. &c. sail lofts, model rooms, timber sheds, a steam engine which works two saws, drives a tilt hammer and the turners' lathes. The Columbus 74 and Potomac 44 were built at this yard, and there is a large frigate now on the stocks. The Potomac has been hauled up on commodore Rogers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock. Within the enclosure is a neat marble monument, erected by the American officers to the memory of their brethren who fell before Tripolio, in the year 1804; this monument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of August, 1814. In this yard are deposited vast quantities of naval stores and cannon of every size, and is superior to any thing of the kind in the United States.

6. A comfortable Marine Barrack, sufficient for 1,500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commodious residence for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subaltern officers, an armoury, and shop for the repair of arms, &c.

7. A substantial Navy Magazine, with a house for the keeper.

8. A Fort at the extreme southern point of land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, the improvements at this place are extensive and substantial; with store houses, an armoury, shops, in which are made gun carriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an extensive open space belonging to the garrison.

The capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will in a short time afford a delightful promenade. Similar improvements are making at the president's house and public offices.

There is a pile bridge, about one mile long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria, and two over the eastern branch. Of turnpikes, there is one to Alexandria, one to intersect the Little river turnpike in Virginia, another to Baltimore, completed, and one now opening to Montgomery court-house. A canal passess through the city, connecting the waters of the Eastern branch with the Potomac. The Eastern branch has a sufficient depth of water for frigates to ascend to the navy yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 feet water come up to the Potomac bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber there is 10 feet at high tide. There are four market houses, in each of which markets are held triweekly. The city contains a large infirmary, a female orphan asylum, a gaol, a neat and commodious new theatre, a circus, and two masonic halls, a city-hall, commenced in August, 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents a front of 251 feet, erected from the proceeds of a lottery, authorized by congress; three buildings for public schools, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the corporation and open for all poor children; thirteen places of public worship, viz. two for Episcopalians, three Presbyterian, two Catholic, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Unitarian, and a Friends' Meeting, which are generally well attended.

There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's, Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other Institutions.—Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Besides the Columbian College, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the education of youth.

An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three Banks and a Branch of the United States Bank; a Fire Insurance Company, nine Printing Offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly and two weekly. A steam boat runs regularly to Aqua Creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk to the city, Five stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places.

The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams.

The city was incorporated by an act of congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor was vested in the President yearly; and the two branches of the Council elected by the people, in a general ticket. By a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Common council; the Board of Alderman to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from each ward; and the Mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by Congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the Mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the Board of Alderman to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the Board of Common Council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident in the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st day of December, preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a Mayor, or Members of the two Boards.

The city is by an act of the Council divided into six wards. The number of the inhabitants were at different periods, as follows, ascertained by the official enumerations, viz.

In	1800,	3,210
	1803,	4,352
	1807,	5,652
	1810,	8,208
	1817,	11,299
	1820,	13,474

The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st of Jan. 1822—2229; of which 1035 were brick, and 1184 wood; and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, on the first of January, 1821, was $6,568,726, affording a revenue of $32,843 63; in addition to which, there is a revenue of $10,000, arising from the licences of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

From the Emporium.

THE MONEY COINER.

"Look into those they call unfortunate,
And closer view'd you'll find they are unwise."
Young

There is not a word in the whole vocabulary of the English language, more frequently misapplied, than the word "*unfortunate.*" Mr. A, a respectable merchant of my acquaintance, neglected, one cold winter's night, to take care of his store fire, and, before morning, the building with half his fortune in it, was reduced to ashes; nothing would suit my old friend Timothy Tandem, when he came out to see me last January, but he must drive across the ice on the Shippany creek—he was warned that it was a hazard, but on he dashed, and his fine horse and gig, worth 800 or so, went to the bottom, and his pocket book, containing a round 1200 dollars, was missing when he came out; and my next neighbor, who has all the celebrated harangue of Poor Richard at the vendue by heart, and retails more proverbs than he sells bushels of corn, forgot the other evening to put up a pair of bars that led into an 8 acre grain field, and next morning he found 6 or 8 of his cattle had made a repast upon it that proved fatal to half of them: —My poor friends are pitied for their misfortunes, and these *mysterious* dispensations of providence have occasioned their nine days of wonderment; while Jack Hoyt, the robber, who was sent to the state prison a month ago, on a ten years apprenticeship, did not hear a sympathetic sigh from the concourse who listened to his sentence, all agreeing the punishment was scarcely equal to the crime for which it was inflicted.

This providence, about which so much is said, I believe is, after all, a fair dealer; and I made up my mind in this respect long before I came across the little sentence I have placed at the head of my narrative today. When we meet with losses, and are suffering under the effects of our own errors and carelessness, we cry out "unfortunate! unfortunate!" ascribe the disasters that overtake us, to the hand of an over-ruling power, and are ready to question the justice of our punishment; while these losses and disasters are the natural consequences of their own doings, and could not in fact be prevented from falling upon us but by the direct and particular interposition of a miraculous power. This will be illustrated as I proceed to introduce my readers to an honest hearted soul as ever lived—Charles Clemens of Alesbury —alias—"The Money Coiner" a hand and glove acquaintance of Bob Hawthorn of Holborn Hill, and whose hammer is at this moment sonding in my ear.

Charles came down to Alesbury from among the mountains, just before I left the village to reside in Philadelphia. He was a raw country lad, and so awkward in his manners and appearance that the boys of the village used to crack many a merry joke upon his broad brimmed hat and clownish address:—for lack of a better place, he was apprenticed to Giles Overshoot the whitesmith. It was a poor business in a country where pewter dishes and wooden spoons were served up at the dinner table of the 'squire, but it afforded Giles the means of supporting a lazy family and of keeping a lazy family and of keeping his credit tolerably well at the ale-house. With him Charles learned the business and came out with credit, slim as from a variety of circumstances, his chance appeared at first.

By this time the silver smithing business had become better than it was. The girls had taken into their heads that their city friends looked better in silks and lockets, than they did with their homespun frocks and their rosy cheeks, and these becoming fashionable for an evening walk, they soon brought the furniture of the table into corresponding style. Charles set up a shop, not in opposition to his old master, for opposition means to oppose, to injure, but with the view of benefiting himself, the business, and the public, by bringing the trade to more perfection than it had been brought there, and in the honest emulation to which he aspired he was successful. His hammer never ceased from that time till now. He married; and children grew up around him, but he set them to work as soon as they left the school, he had not an idler about his premises, he not only set an example of constant and unremitting industry, but in his frugal habits, in his regular deportment, in his moral and religious duties, he was a pattern to all who knew him. Charles Clemens never neglected his shop—never broke his promise—never slighted his work—never cheated a customer —and Charles Clemens soon had a purse full of dollars—a cellar full of beef and cider—a house of his own, and two or three handsome lots around it.

Giles on the other hand found his business declining, his old customers one after another dropped off; and, as may be supposed, he saw them calling upon his fellow tradesman with not much of complacency:—Still, however, upon reviewing he was well assured that in the aggregate since Charles had set up for himself, the greatest part of the business had come to the old shop, though now indeed the balance seemed inclining fast to the new one. How could it be that he, with a smaller and older family than Charles, should be poor, while Clemens was growing rich?—It was a mystery he could not unravel; and he resolved to watch him close.—Night after night as he returned from the tavern he saw a light over the way, and heard the hammer that was charming his customers from him, busy; and, again, its clink was heard at the first blush of day. He reflected and observed and reflected—and at last, apparently, big with some new idea or discovery, he posted down to the magistrates—craved an audience—and informed that he had ascertained beyond all controversy or doubt, that Clemens was in the habit of coining spurious metal into dollars—this discovery was, indeed, an unraveller, and he proved it by an argument drawn from the circumstance that his rival worked at unseasonable hours, in secrecy, alone, and that he had accumulated more than was possible to be accumulated honestly, from the business he did.

His honour smiled very good naturedly, but sent for the offender, and promised that justice should be done him, if the charge was made out. Charles soon appeared in his leather apron and checked shirt. "If," said he, in answer to the argument of his accuser, "I have made a living and laid up money, I owe it to other means than those alleged. While I have worked hard, as my hands attest, I have spent but little as all know—my boys assist me in the shop—my girls spin—and my apprentice, because I am always with him, earns me a round sum every year—the necessaries of life are few, and we want no more; thus I live; and if you, Giles Overshoot, would cease to spend your yearly hundred at the ale-house, and would earn your three hundred at the hammer; if you would put out your children, or make them earn their living at home; if you would do as much work as you can, with as little expense as possible, and then live frugally and sparingly, you would deserve the appellation of Money Coiner as much as I do." The audience laughed heartily; Giles hung down his head; and the rival tradesmen shook hands before they parted.

The first number of the fifth volume of 'The American Journal of Science,' published under the direction of professor Silliman, of Yale College, has lately made its appearance, and is filled with matter of an interesting description, particularly to men of science.

The following article is extracted from the present number:

PUTNAM'S ROCK.

"Extract of a letter from Professor Dana, of Dartmouth College, to the Editor, dated February 5th, 1822.

I have received an account of '*Putnam's Rock*,' which is in the river opposite West Point. It was given to me by my friend col. Tucker, of Gloucester, Mass. and the history, as connected with the American revolution, cannot fail to be interesting: I will give it in his own words as there is a naivette in his manner of relating it.

"This famous rock, originally a native of the highlands above West Point, was situated on the extreme height of *Butter Hill.** When the morning fog was descending from the hill, it had a very beautiful appearance, not much unlike a horseman's tent, or hospital marquee, riding on the cloud. It was a common amusement for the officers when off duty to roll large rocks from the sides of those hills. These often set others going with them, to the great terror of those persons who were below. One day when this laborious amusement was over, Col. Rufus Putnam proposed going up to take a peep at this curiously situated rock; it was found situated on a flat rock of great extent, and near the brink of a considerable precipice, and hung very much over it. Col. Putnam believed that it was moveable, and if once moved, that it would roll over; and falling from 20 to 50 feet commence its route to the river. A few days after we formed a party of officers, with our servants, who took with them axes, drag ropes, &c. in order to procure levers for the purpose of moving the rock, which we soon found was in our power. The levers being fitted with ropes to the ends of them all, col. Putnam, who headed the party, ordered us to haul the ropes tight, and at the word *Congress* to give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether. This we did; the levers fell, the rock rolled over, tumbled from the precipice, and took up its line of march for the river! The party then had the satisfaction of seeing the most majestic oaks and loftiest pines bowing down in homage and obedience to this mighty traveller, which never stopped till it had reached the bed of the river, where it now lies on the edge of the flats, and far enough from the shore for a coasting vessel to sail around it. The party followed after in its path, and were astonished to see that rocks of many tons weight and trees of the largest size were ground to powder; on arriving at the river the party embarked, and landed to the number of 60 or 70 on the rock, when col. Putman broke a bottle of whiskey, and named it "*Putnam's Rock.*" I may have forgotten some of the minutiæ of the transaction in the lapse of 43 years, but it is a fact that the rock now in the river was removed from the extreme top of Butter Hill, by the officers of col. Rufus Putnam's regiment, in the revolutionary war, in the service of the United States, sometime in the month of June, in the year 1778."

* This hill is 1520 feet above tide water, and 1332 above its base, according to captain Partridge.

It is rarely from the precepts of the moralist or the mere sense of duty, that we acquire the virtues of gentleness, disinterestedness, benevolence and humanity. The feelings must be won, as well as the reason convinced, before men change their conduct. To them the world addresses itself, and is heard; it offers pleasure to the present hour; and the promise of satisfaction in the future is too often preached in vain.

Industry, economy and perseverance, will triumph over all the vicissitudes of this life.